

ROUND ABOUT GOTHAM.  
TALK OF THE DAY IN THE METRO-  
POLIS.

New York's Mounted Police—How They Drill and Kick—Fashion Seeking for New Fur—Handsome Winter Gowns—Mrs. Cleveland and Her New Home.

NEW YORK, October 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is a heavy tramp of hoofs around a curve in the road, and a cloud of dust obscures the view of High Bridge and hides the green hillsides on the eastern bank of the Hudson. Suddenly, with a great clatter, four lines of horsemen dash past, five abreast. They are in true alignment, notwithstanding their headlong speed. In front rides a veteran, and at the word "halt" he comes to a stop, and his pace like one man and comes to a halt on a little square in front of the old picture gallery looking hotel that is now used as the headquarters of the police of the Thirty first Metropolitan precinct, and the rendezvous of the famous "mounted squad."

Although it is hardly an hour past daybreak, the blue coated troopers are already at morning drill. Sergeant William B. Russell, who is an old army cavalryman, and he puts them through the regular course of military tactics. There is plenty of room on the little square for these evolutions, and the trained animals show remarkable intelligence. They wheel in single formation, break and fall into fours, face front and advance in a single unbroken line, so straight that you might run a rope across the square and be sure of touching every horse's nose with it. At the word "halt" the men and horses sweep past like a whirlwind, stopping at the "halt!" almost instantly. "Right about face" brings the whole troop around with a swing that reminds us of a flock of birds in a circle, and the heads are elevated on an instant, while the shining, silky silks reflect the sunlight, as they describe the circle, in obedience to the command. The "Attention" and the "Dismount" are given in a twinkling. The five minute drill is followed by inspection, and then the troop is ready for the duties of the day.

To strangers who visit the big city and, indeed, to those who are familiar with it, the sight of a mounted policeman is a novelty. Yet the mounted squad is an important element in the upper portion of the metropolis. Organized in 1871, it consists of thirty-five men, two sergeants, one captain, one lieutenant, and one inspector. Alexander S. Williams, the most daring police officer in New York, was its first commander, and was succeeded by Captain Washburn. Its members are all young, active and vigorous, and are proud for the service on account of their excellent horsemanship and fine athletic qualities. Their salary is \$1,200 a year, sergeants receiving \$2,000 and the captain \$2,500. Besides, it is considered among the police a mark of honor to be appointed to the corps, as its members are exempt from any of the petty duties that annoy the foot patrolmen and have better chances of recognition and promotion, for it is an organization where, courtesy, address and strength are sure to tell, sooner or later. The splendid young fellows fully appreciate this, and are ever on the alert for some opportunity to distinguish themselves. They are organized into two companies, one of which is in the city, and the other in the country, and in the spirit of hearty emulation prevails to such an extent as in the mounted squad.

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One of the bravest men in the service is Ganey, a tall, thin, broad shouldered, and bronzed, he has been several times promoted for distinguished courage, and has silver medals, cups and parchment testimonials testifying to his heroism. "The pluckiest man in the corps," said he, "is Officer Chris. Rabbit, who's now laid up from injuries received while catching a runaway team the other day on Broadway avenue. He's a fine fellow, but he took a big risk, for it was going along at breakneck speed. Rabbit, however, isn't a man to be scared at anything, so he dashed, right in front of the wild horses, just as he had done before, and succeeded in stopping them before. His own horse sweated a bit, and before he could extricate himself he was down with his horse partly above him. It was a narrow escape, but he'll soon be around again all right."

"I don't think the question of risk enters a man's mind so much when he's on horseback as when afoot," he continued. "I remember once on Jerome avenue, seeing a team coming along at a gallop, and I saw a man, who I saw seated in the wagon, and it was clear that he had lost all control of the horses. There were lots of people out driving that day, which made a runaway all the more dangerous. Inspection was made, and I saw that it was R. B. Bonner with one of his fast turn-outs. I started for the team, and waiting till it swept by, I grabbed it, and was instantly pitched headlong from my horse. But I didn't let go. Somehow I held on to the handle, and the next thing I knew I was down along to the ground in a heap, horse, men and carriages.

"Several people drew up and helped us out of the tangle, and although I felt pretty sore, I wasn't seriously hurt. Strangest thing about it was that nobody was hurt, not even the horses; but to look at us there on the ground, all in a bunch, they told me afterwards, one would have thought somebody was pretty sure to be killed."

THE APPROACHING ROMAN CATHOLIC CENTENNIAL.

One of the prelates, who takes a most active interest in the approaching centennial of the birth of St. Peter, is the Right Rev. Monsignor Preston, of New York City. When seen at his rectory, No. 110 east Twelfth street, yesterday, the benevolent-looking priest was glowing with enthusiasm over the preparations for the event. The congress will be essentially a lay assemblage," he explained, and while there will undoubtedly be archbishops, bishops and priests present, the clergy will not attempt to control the proceedings or dictate to laymen, but the slightest degree. I suppose, though, that if they are asked to participate, as far as speaking is concerned, they will gladly do so. The impression that it is a clerical congress is altogether erroneous, and to archbishops or bishops, not even the cardinal himself, knows just what is to be discussed by the congress when it meets; but although they have no special knowledge, we understand, of the subject, they will be glad to contribute to the welfare of the Church, embracing, probably, such matters as education, charities, missions, and the affairs of the Catholic societies. Church doctrine is not within the province of the congress, as it cannot come up in the congress.

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so widespread, and the attendance will be so large, that it is impossible to state who are likely to be the leaders among the vast array of laymen. It will be a free congress, and anything within the range of Church interest is liable to come up for debate. It is, moreover, the first national congress of the kind ever held in this country, and all the more interesting on that account.

"Primarily, public interest will center on the centennial celebration itself," added the Monsignor, "which will be a great and solemn affair, especially the pontifical high mass in the Baltimore cathedral, and the services at the dedication of the university. These are events that will attract the attention and awaken the admiration and veneration of the Catholics throughout the world."

FASHIONABLE FURS.

That projected Danish expedition for the thorough exploration of Greenland should really have fixed an earlier date for starting than next season, for positively the fashionable world is suffering for a new fur. Mention long-haired monkey, raccoon, and ermine, and the fashioners of the fur world are thrown up in a comic gesture of disgust and despair. Russian and Swedish furs are in vogue, but nothing forward anything which sweet my Lady of Luxury has not worn.

The current of favor is setting, not enthusiastically, but with a certain calmly resigned decision, toward the formation of break and fall into fours, face front and advance in a single unbroken line, so straight that you might run a rope across the square and be sure of touching every horse's nose with it. At the word "halt" the men and horses sweep past like a whirlwind, stopping at the "halt!" almost instantly. "Right about face" brings the whole troop around with a swing that reminds us of a flock of birds in a circle, and the heads are elevated on an instant, while the shining, silky silks reflect the sunlight, as they describe the circle, in obedience to the command. The "Attention" and the "Dismount" are given in a twinkling. The five minute drill is followed by inspection, and then the troop is ready for the duties of the day.

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LABOR'S TORCH BEARERS.  
HISTORY OF WORKINGMEN'S PAPERS  
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The First Appeared in 1829—Four Years of Boom Followed by Swift Decline—A Pathway Lined with Suggestive Tombs—Labor Advocate Press.

Early in September a circular letter, signed by J. M. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, as secretary, and Charles Guy Brown, of New York, as secretary, was sent to the editors of labor papers in the United States, asking their attendance upon a meeting to be held in New York city on Oct. 11 and 12. This circular met with a hearty support, as a closer union between the publishers of journals devoted to the interests of labor has long been desired. The principal object to be attained through such a union is the establishment and perfection of a plan whereby the important news in the industrial centers of the country may be gathered and furnished each of the co-operators: in other words, the organization of an "Associated Labor Press." Such an organization existed several years ago, but it was a failure and soon fell to pieces because of a lack of effort on the part of its members.

Appropos of this meeting a short review of the labor press of the United States is in order. The first labor paper published in this country was the "Workingman's Advocate," founded in 1829. It was published in New York, and was the first of a long line of labor papers that have since appeared in this country. The "Workingman's Advocate" was published by J. M. Kelly, and was the first of a long line of labor papers that have since appeared in this country.

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